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State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT
HAZARDOUS SITE MITIGATION ADMINISTRATION
CN 028, Trenton, N.J. 08625

MARWAN M. SADAT, P.E.
DIRECTOR

JORGE H. BERKOWITZ, PH.D.
ADMINISTRATOR

MAY 17 1984

341110



Mr. William Librizzi, Director
Office of Emergency & Remedial Response
USEPA, Region II
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278

Dear Mr. Librizzi:

Please find attached for your consideration a list of New Jersey NPL sites for which, in our opinion, immediate removal may be necessary. Also find attached a description of the site and immediate removal action which we suggest.

We submit this list for your consideration and would appreciate the opportunity to discuss the sites with you.

I thank you for your attention and anxiously await your response.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Jorge H. Berkowitz,
Administrator

HS5:jgt
Attachment

cc: Paul Arbesman, Deputy Commissioner
George Tyler, Assistant Commissioner
Marwan Sadat, Director, DWM
Richard Dewling, Deputy Regional Administrator, USEPA

RECEIVED
JUN 1 1984
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
DIVISION OF LEGAL COUNSEL

CANDIDATE NPL SITES FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

SUMMARY TABLE

<u>SITE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
A.O. Polymer Sparta Township Sussex	Drum Removal (surface)
DeRewal Chemical Jersey City Hudson	Soil Removal
Evor-Phillips Old Bridge Township Middlesex	Drum Removal (buried)
Ewan Property Shamong Township Burlington	Drum Removal (buried)
King of Prussia Winslow Township Camden	Drum Removal
Mannheim Dump Galloway Township Atlantic	Lagoon Remediation (excavation)
PJP Landfill Jersey City Hudson	Air Sampling Water Sampling Fire Remediation
Pomona Oaks* Galloway Township Atlantic	New Water Distribution System (contingency)
Renora Incorporated Edison Township Middlesex	Drum Removal (surface)
Rocky Hill Boro Rocky Hill Somerset	Drum Removal (surface)
Sayreville Landfill Sayreville Borough Middlesex	Drum Removal (buried)
SCP-Newark* Newark Essex	Drum Removal (surface)
Syncon Resins Kearny Hudson	Surface Waste Removal (not under original EPA contract)

*Not yet approved on the NPL

CANDIDATE NPL SITES FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

A. O. Polymer

Sparta Township

Sussex County

* This is a five acre site of an active reprocessing facility with offices, storages sheds and a cooling lagoon. The Sparta High School is adjacent to the site. The previous owner disposed of much of their chemical wastes by dumping into a pit and backfilling. The site was littered with numerous leaky drums in various stages of deterioration. A subsurface drum and contaminated surface soil cleanup was in operation from July, 1980 through December, 1981. This included disposal of on-site hazardous material and a well monitoring program.

Contamination of groundwater from the facility is confirmed. HSMA is awaiting enforcement action by DWR. The site is ranked very low on the NPL - of New Jersey's sites it is ranked 82nd. New Jersey has already spent \$500,000 on drum removal at the facility under the Spill Compensation Fund.

There are an estimated 60 drums remaining on-site and should be disposed of for approximately \$12-\$15,000. The site is not scheduled until the third quarter of 1986 for an RI/FS.

DeRewal Chemical

Jersey City

Hudson County

The site is suspected to be contaminated with chromium. The extent of the contamination and possible presence of other toxic substances is unknown and requires sampling. The company recently excavated approximately 30 tons of on-site soil and sold as fill to the Frenchtown Roller Rink. This transaction may have potentially moved the contamination, or at least most of it off-site. Removal of the contaminated fill at the Roller Rink is estimated at approximately \$15,000. The site is currently not scheduled on the Management Plan.

Evor-Phillips

Old Bridge Township

Middlesex County

Of the 85 New Jersey Sites on the National Priorities List, the Evor Phillips Site is ranked 65th in priority.

The Evor Phillips Leasing Site is presently occupied by the Industrial Silver Company. The site is near three water bodies including Prickett's Brook, Prickett's Pond, and Tennett's Pond. The site is suspected of containing between 4000 and 5000 buried drums of chemical material. These approximations are based on information provided by informants to the New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice. Twelve drums are visible at the surface and one drum contained two containers labelled Nitroguanidine, a shock sensitive explosive chemical.

Although there is no evidence to date that the Evor Phillips site is responsible, there has been contamination of nearby surface water bodies and ground water. The City of Perth Amboy draws most of its potable suction wells adjoining Tennett's Pond, which tap the Old Bridge Sands aquifer and from two pump wells which tap the Farrington Aquifer. The site is located across from CPS Chemical Company (another site on the proposed Superfund National Priorities List).

In May 1982, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) contracted with consultants to determine if illegal drum disposal and landfilling of hazardous substances had occurred. The study involved topographic mapping of the site, aerial infrared photography, and a ground conducted magnetometer survey. NJDEP has requested that the Industrial Silver Company initiate an exploratory excavation of the site. In February 1983, the Nitroguanidine was removed by NJDEP to the Naval Ammunition Depot - Earle in Colts Neck, New Jersey for detonation and disposal. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) developed a Remedial Action Master Plan which was submitted to NJDEP for review in November 1983. A surface removal is recommended for immediate action at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000 - 2,000,000.

Ewan Property

Shamong Township

Burlington County

The Ewan property is a privately owned 43-acre parcel located 2000 feet from Tuckerton Road, accessible via a private dirt road. An area consisting of approximately four acres has been identified as the illegal burial site of numerous 55-gallon drums filled with hazardous waste. The general area is heavily wooded and undeveloped; a flowing stream serves as a northern boundary of the buried drum site while thick trees and bushes encompass the southern and western boundaries. Many of the drums are crushed or deteriorating.

Analyses of bulk liquid, soil and ground water samples indicate the presence of aromatic hydrocarbons, volatile organic substances and heavy metals. Low level air contamination, associated with a pesticide-like odor, has been monitored in some areas.

The buried drum site is less than 2,000 feet from the closest group of single family residences, all relying on private potable water wells. Evidence shows contamination in the shallow aquifer directly beneath the site. The immediate and significant risk involved is the off site migration of contaminants into the sole source of potable water in this portion of Burlington County, the Cohansey Aquifer. There are no alternate potable water systems that could be utilized should the contamination spread into the subsurface zone.

An unnamed tributary of Springers Brook runs along the north and west sides of the property. As this stream flows year-round through cedar swamps, pollution of the surface water from interaction with the shallow groundwater could cause serious damage to natural resources in the area.

Presently the Ewan Site is a United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) enforcement lead, eligible under Superfund. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has submitted a separate request to the USEPA Emergency Response Group for the immediate removal of buried drums from the Ewan Property.

The removal of the buried drums is estimated at between \$50-\$75,000. It is not scheduled for an RI/FS at this time, per New Jersey's Management Plan.

King of Prussia

Winslow Township

Camden County

The site was operated as a liquid chemical waste recycling and treatment facility. There are six lagoons located on site in which various chemicals were neutralized. Additionally, there are three areas where chemical powders were buried and one where approximately 25 drums were buried.

Remedial action will require waste and soil removal. Contamination of the groundwater has been confirmed. It is recommended that monitoring wells be installed and the drums removed at an estimated cost of \$100,000. The site is currently scheduled for the fourth quarter of fiscal 1984 but has not been funded by EPA to date due to responsible party negotiations by EPA.

Mannheim Dump

Galloway Township

Atlantic County

This two acre site is owned by Galloway Township and was used to dispose of approximately 300 55-gallon drums (11,400 pounds) of degreasing sludge during the 1960's and possibly into the early 1970's. The waste was deposited in a pit 15 feet below the ground surface.

The Cohansey Aquifer underlies the site at a depth of 20 to 30 feet below the ground surface. The homes in the area rely on the Cohansey Aquifer for their potable water supply. The nearest home is one-tenth of a mile southwest on the site.

On August 3, 1982, a sample was taken of the tar/asphalt material in one exposed 55-gallon drum. The analytical results confirm the presence of degreasing material. The NJDEP is currently investigating responsible parties. Excavation of the disposal pit is recommended as an immediate action at an estimated cost of \$150,000. This site is included on the proposed Superfund National Priorities List (NPL).

Of 65 New Jersey sites on the NPL, the Mannheim Dump site is ranked 57th in priority.

PJP Landfill

Jersey City

Hudson County

The site is a closed dump located on 50-acres sandwiched between Routes 1 and 9 and the Hackensack River. The Pulaski Skyway an elevated highway runs over the site. Much of the dump is uncovered and fires have continually flared up on the surface and underground. The smoke has interfered with traffic flow on the Pulaski Skyway, while the leachate is suspected of corroding the bridge supports. Toxics and volatile organics have been detected in the air and the site is adjacent to a heavily populated residential area.

Intensive air monitoring is recommended at an estimated cost of \$75,000. Monitoring of the ground and surface waters, necessary to determine the full extent of the environmental impact, is estimated at \$25-\$30,000. Should the Department desire to excavate and extinguish the fires, cost would be open-ended and is estimated at upwards of \$5 million. Total remediation costs \$5,105,000.

Pomona Oaks Well

Galloway Township

Atlantic County

Pomona Oaks is a residential development in a rural residential area of Galloway Township. It is comprised of approximately 200 single family homes clustered on one-quarter to one-half acre lots. All of these homes depend upon the use of ground water from private wells which have an average depth of 50-60 feet. Absecon Creek is approximately one mile from the Pomona Oaks development. At this time the source and extent of volatile organic contamination of private wells is unknown.

Private well and shower air monitoring at several homes revealed the presence of the following volatile organics: benzene; 1,2-dichloroethane; 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and toluene. Approximately 7,976 people within a three-mile radius of the site could be affected by the contaminated ground water. Residents were advised by the New Jersey Department of Health (NJDH) to seek alternate sources of potable water. Furthermore, it was strongly suggested that some residents cease using their well water for bathing purposes. Since there are no municipal wells in the area, affected residents have resorted to carting water. Presently the impact of volatile organic air release inside the residential dwellings is being monitored by NJDH.

Investigations to determine the source of contamination have been unsuccessful. The Atlantic County Department of Health, however, is continuing its investigation. Recently, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has contracted with Camp, Dresser & McKee to conduct a study which will fully evaluate and recommend alternate water supplies. The NJDEP anticipates that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) will approve the allocation of Emergency Response resources to implement immediate removal action. An alternate water supply may be in operation by the summer of 1984 at an estimated cost totalling \$3,600,000 for the entire area.

Presently the Pomona Oaks site has been proposed for the 1984 National Priorities List.

Renora Incorporated

Edison Township

Middlesex County

Renora Incorporated was a hazardous waste collection/hauler facility until 1980. There remains on-site approximately 1,000 drums and 17 tanks and tankers. Weather and chemical corrosion of these containers are extensive causing considerable spillage to the ground and to standing ponds.

A consortium of generators have offered a complete surface removal with monitoring wells and surface soil excavation included. The case will go to trial May 14, 1984 since the DEP policy not to release the generators from groundwater liability and the offer cannot be accepted.

The surface removal is estimated at \$400,000. The site not scheduled for remediation by EPA until the third quarter of fiscal 1985.

Rocky Hill Municipal Well

Rocky Hill Borough

Somerset County

Analysis by the NJDEP's Division of Water Resources showed that the Rocky Hill well has been contaminated with various volatile organics from an unknown source (or sources).

The well is a potable source of water for approximately 1,000 residents of the Borough of Rocky Hill. The aquifer of concern is used as a source of potable and process water and for irrigation.

On July 10, 1980, the Borough of Rocky Hill ceased using its well. The Borough is currently supplied by the Elizabeth Water Company (Princeton Division). In addition, Rocky Hill is constructing an air stripping treatment system in order to reutilize the well in the near future.

* The Division of Water Resources is currently investigating several nearby sites as potential sources of this contamination. This investigation includes the collection of soil samples at several suspected sites and the collection of well water samples throughout the area. NJDEP has installed one monitoring well to be used with existing production and domestic wells in the area to help locate sources of contamination and to determine ground water flow direction. NJDEP may install additional wells in the future.

Recently approximately 50 drums were located and should be removed. Costs for this are estimated at \$2,000.

This site is included on the proposed Superfund National Priorities List (NPL). Of 65 New Jersey sites on the NPL, the Rocky Hill Municipal Well site is ranked 52nd in priority.

Sayreville Landfill

Sayreville Borough

Middlesex County

This is an inactive municipal landfill. The NJDEP, Office of Regulatory Services in coordination with the Division of Criminal Justice, excavated and sampled 30 drums from the site. These were found to contain hazardous wastes and were disposed of by the generators. It is suspected that a large number of drums remain buried on the site and that mirex and kepone are present. The Sayreville area is currently in a water supply crisis due to extensive over pumping of the aquifer. A local public water supply is nearby the site.

Excavation and removal of the drums is estimated at approximately \$75-\$100,000. The site is not scheduled for remediation until the first quarter of fiscal 1986.

Scientific Chemical Processing

Newark City

Essex County

Scientific Chemical Processing is an inactive hazardous waste processing facility encompassing 3.7 acres on Wilson Avenue in Newark. Former operations consisted of the recovery and recycling of waste solvents, fuels and other hazardous wastes. Presently, an unknown quantity of hazardous waste materials is stored within the warehouse and process buildings and on the property surrounding these structures. Approximate estimates of these materials include:

3,700 55-gallon drums, 10 bulk liquid tankers (ranging in size from 5,000 to 7,000 gallons) 17 steel stationary storage tanks (from 8,000 to 20,000 gallons), 10 process tanks (ranging in size from 1,000 to 10,000 gallons), and 4,000 laboratory chemical reagent and process sample bottles (plastic, glass and metal). Several hazardous chemicals are suspected to be contained in the drums, tanks and laboratory bottles. These include: dicumyl peroxide, toluene, ethylacetate, trichloroethylene, isopropanol, methanol, perchloroethylene, polychlorinated biphenyls, 1-1-1-trichloroethane, used heptane with fats, nitrobenzene, polyvinyl alcohol and 1,2-dichloroethane. All of the materials on site are stored in an unacceptable manner. The drums are deteriorating and haphazardly stacked. Tankers are leaking and/or corroding. Waste materials are not properly segregated and there is no secondary containment for Spill Control and prevention.

Until a detailed specific staging and sampling program is conducted, the full extent of environmental impact cannot be accurately determined. However, the present condition of this site poses a serious threat to the environment and surrounding area. Specifically the probability of ground water and soil contamination is very high. Of more critical concern is the close proximity of the deteriorating drums containing the suspected contents exhibiting flammable, explosive and corrosive characteristics. Because many of these waste types are incompatible there is a high probability of an explosion and/or fire.

On February 27, 1984, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) conducted a detailed site inspection and assessment. A hearing to present issues regarding the site cleanup was scheduled for March 8, 1984. In order to effectively mitigate the current above-grade hazardous and unsound environmental conditions, the NJDEP is prepared to implement a remedial action program. The removal of the drums is estimated at \$25,000-30,000.

Presently, the NJDEP has proposed Scientific Chemical Processing for the 1984 National Priorities List.

Syncon Resins

South Kearny

Hudson County

Syncon Resins is an inactive paint, varnish, and resin manufacturing facility located on a five-acre tract in South Kearny. The site is situated within a coastal wetlands management area and bordered on the west by the Passaic River, a tidal waterway. There are approximately 12,600 55-gallon drums on site, most of which are in poor condition and leaking. Analysis indicates that many drums contain hazardous substances. Many are volatile and flammable posing the threat of fire and air pollution. Several bulk storage tanks suspected of containing hazardous substances are also on the site. Two unlined lagoons used for subsurface disposal of process waste were sampled and found to contain hazardous organic chemicals.

Analyses have shown that soil and shallow ground water are contaminated with a wide range of Priority Pollutants and PCB's. Ground water is used for industrial processes.

On November 25, 1981, an Administrative Order was issued by New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Division of Water Resources requiring Syncon to control and contain the hazards at the site. Consultants,

Camp, Dresser and McKee, Inc. prepared a Remedial Action Master Plan (RAMP) which was reviewed by the NJDEP and the USEPA. A Cooperative Agreement was signed December 20, 1982.

As of April 30, 1984, O.H. Materials has staged all 12,630 drums on site since work began on February 6, 1984. A summary of drums staged is as follows: 9,978 non-lab packs (including 6,469 drums of solids and 3,509 drums of liquids), 2,597 empty drums, and 55 lab packs (i.e. 55-gallon drums that contain numerous vials of laboratory waste). In addition to the staging of the drums, large quantities of liquids, solids and debris have been disposed of including: 636.72 tons of contaminated debris, 943.68 tons of non-PCB solids, 120.81 tons of flammable liquids and 209.36 tons of non-PCB liquids. Shipping of crushed empties began on March 24, 1984, for ultimate disposal to Fondessey Industries in Ohio. The completion of Syncon cleanup is targeted for May 30, 1984. The laboratory on site was investigated by the Bureau of Environmental Evaluation and Risk Assessment. A decision regarding the possible removal of lab wastes under the current contract is pending. If EPA cannot authorize removal of these wastes under the current contract, an additional \$400,000 would be required to complete the immediate remediation effort. The project continues to operate on schedule and on budget.

Of the 85 New Jersey sites on the National Priorities List, the Syncon Resins site is ranked 43rd in priority.

SITES FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION, CURRENTLY NOT LISTED ON NPL

SUMMARY TABLE

<u>Site</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Cost Estimate</u>
Barrier Chemical Vernon Township Sussex	Surface Removal	\$90 - 100,000
Quanta Edgewater Borough Bergen	Surface Removal	\$1.0 - 1,500,000
Duane Marine Perth Amboy Middlesex	Surface Removal	\$2.5 - 3,000,000
Leonia Oil Spill Leonia Borough Bergen	Petroleum Recovery	\$25,000
Borne Chemical Elizabeth Union	Drum Removal; PCB's; Tanks; and Soil Removal	\$0.75 - 1,000,000
	TOTAL	\$5,625,000

Narratives are not provided with
this table since 5-1120 pertains
to NPL sites as written.

this is FY1 only.

Please advise if narratives are
required